

Rural District Council

— OF —

BASFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

— FOR —

1899.

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Nottingham :

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1900.

Rural District Council of Basford.

CHAIRMAN - - R. G. HANSON, Esq., J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN - WM. WALKER, Esq.

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>District Councillors.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>District Councillors.</i>
Annesley & Felley	Mr. J. T. BARKER	Greasley	Mr. D. T. GREEN
Awsworth	- - „ W. BONNER	Kimberley	- - „ R. G. HANSON
Barton	- - Rev. C. A. HODGSON	Lambley	- - „ T. MARRIOTT
Bestwood Park	Mr. J. H. BRADWELL	Lynby	- - „ J. MACHIN
Bilborough	- - „ R. MOORE	Newstead	- - „ J. B. SMITH
Bradmore	- - „ T. WALKER	Nuthall	- - „ W. B. HANSON
Brinsley	- - „ W. TAYLOR	Papplewick	- - „ J. W. CUNDY
Bunny	- - „ J. BRUNT	Ruddington	- - „ R. GUNN
Burton Joyce	- - „ J. ALVEY	Selston	- - „ F. BRIGGS
Calverton	- - „ W. RENNICK	Shipley	- - „ P. WALKER
Clifton	Rev. H. W. WYNNE-FOULKES	Stoke Bardolph	- „ A. A. AVIS
Codnor Park	- - Mr. A. F. WRIGHT	Strelley	- - „ W. OLDERSHAW
Colwick	- - „ G. W. HOOTON	Thrumpton	- - „ M. SAVIDGE
Cossall	- - „ E. PAXTON	Trowell	- - „ G. PLATTS
Gamston	- - „ W. WALKER	Wilford (South)	- Rev. J. CLOUGH
Gedling	- - „ H. TAYLOR	Wollaton	- Mr. W. P. J. ALLSEBROOK
Gotham	- - Rev. F. A. WODEHOUSE	Woodborough	- „ C. H. HILL, J.P.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF BASFORD.

Report.

GENTLEMEN,

The following is my Report for 1899.

THE DISTRICT.

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF BASFORD consists of 35 parishes—33 in Nottinghamshire and 2 in Derbyshire. To meet the requirements of the County Councils, I have divided this Report into two parts, the first relates to the Nottinghamshire parishes, and the second to those of Derbyshire.

THE COUNCIL consists of 34 members, the parishes of Annesley and Felley being joined together and having one representative. During the year four changes have taken place in the representation of the parishes; at the election in April, Messrs. Alvey, Bonner, and Brunt being returned unopposed for the parishes of Burton Joyce, Awsworth, and Bunny respectively, while Mr. Hill succeeded the late Mr. Fred Henry as representative of Woodborough. Owing to the annexation of Codnor to the Urban District of Heanor, the Council have lost the services of Mr. Farnsworth, its representative.

THE SANITARY OFFICERS. These remain the same as last year, viz., Mr. Maylan, Surveyor and Chief Inspector; Mr. Winders, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds; and Mr. Renwick, Junr., Inspector of Canal Boats. I am pleased to again be able to say that all your officers work most harmoniously together, and that an enormous amount of work has been done during the year. The Sanitary Inspectors visit the Public Offices, Basford (which is their official address) daily, at 9 a.m., and all the officers attend there on Friday mornings, from 10 to 12.30, to receive complaints, confer on matters which have arisen in connection with the work, and arrange visits of inspection, etc.

PART I.

THE NOTTS. PORTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following Table shows the parishes, areas, inhabited houses, and the populations of the Sub-districts, estimated to the middle of 1899 :—

Sub-District.		Parishes included.	Acres.	Inhabited Houses. Census 1891.	Population Census, 1891	Estimated Population 1899
No.	Name.					
1—Greasley	{	Brinsley ...	915	275	1423	1700
		Kimberley ..	736	938	4798	5770
		Selston ...	3318	1067	5267	6140
		Annesley and Felley	3538	263	1418	1373
		Greasley ...	6359	953	4922	5986
2—Ilkeston	{	Cossall ...	987	180	829	1200
		Trowell ...	1621	78	414	408
3—Beeston		Wollaton ...	2097	126	654	606
4—Bulwell	{	Bilborough ...	1098	44	210	220
		Strelley ...	1069	42	204	166
		Awsworth ...	367	244	1247	1485
		Nuthall ...	1348	122	618	735
		Bestwood Park ...	3729	116	736	769
5—Arnold	{	Lynby ...	1488	57	310	302
		Newstead... ..	3258	179	1036	1097
		Papplewick ...	1986	71	384	427
		Calverton ...	3424	280	1199	1162
		Woodborough ...	1945	195	768	672
		Lambley ...	2174	176	729	673
6—Carlton	{	Burton Joyce ...	1388	202	877	1098
		Gedling ...	1918	120	526	543
		Stoke Bardolph ..	1115	40	188	197
		Colwick ...	1340	108	480	1081
		Gamston ...	448	17	94	90
7—Wilford	{	Ruddington ...	2990	537	2370	2300
		Bradmore ...	1253	63	244	214
		Bunny ...	2137	63	239	221
		Gotham ...	2563	253	1134	1220
		Thrumpton ...	1014	37	141	125
		Barton ...	1564	56	246	221
		Clifton-cum-Glapton	1921	87	391	399
		Wilford ...	1521	113	519	520
Totals			62629	7102	34615	39120

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables of Statistics are placed at the end, viz.:—A. and B. required by the Local Government Board and the County Councils, and the Tables 1 to 5 recommended by the Society of Medical Officers of Health. These latter refer to the Nottinghamshire portion of the District only. There are also tables giving the Meteorological conditions at different points in and around the District.

Statistics not belonging to the District and quoted for comparison are those for England and Wales (less the 100 Towns) and are derived from the "Quarterly Returns" of the Register-General, which, as they are averaged, are liable to slight discrepancies when compared with those given in his "Annual Report." The difference, however, will not cause serious error, or greatly affect the conclusions to be derived therefrom.

THE POPULATION is estimated on the supposition that the rate of increase or decrease in the different Sub-districts shown by the last census to have obtained during the preceding intercensal period, will continue during the present one; this means of estimation is liable to considerable error in a District so widely differing in character as yours, and in a few instances I have deviated from it, and estimated from the number of inhabited houses instead. It is probable that the number arrived at, viz., 39,120 is under estimated, as in the Coal Mining districts new houses—I might almost say new localities—are springing up rapidly, and building operations are active in the parishes of Gedling, Colwick, Wilford, and Ruddington. Plans for no less than 237 houses were passed by the General Purposes Committee during the year.

MARRIAGES.—The number of persons married was 596. This corresponds to a Marriage rate of 15·2 per 1000 of population.

BIRTHS.—1215 births were registered during the year. Of these 647 were males and 568 females. Among the males 19, and among the females 19, were illegitimate.

Their registration was distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—

		MALES.				FEMALES.				
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.
1st quarter	...	138	...	5	...	147	...	3	..	293
2nd	„	156	...	2	...	132	...	5	...	295
3rd	„	178	...	6	...	148	...	6	...	338
4th	„	156	...	6	...	122	...	5	...	289
		— —		—		— —		—		— —
Totals	...	628		19		549		19		1215

The births during the five years immediately preceding were as follows :—

Year.	Number of Births.			
1898	1145
1897	1143
1896	1382
1895	2013
1894	1808

The Natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 600, and the birth rate 31·05 per 1000. This rate is 1·35 higher than 1898.

DEATHS.—The corrected number of deaths is 615, and gives a death rate of 15·72 per 1000, *i.e.*, '85 above the rate for 1898; it is 1·3 below the death rate for England and Wales (less the 100 towns) *viz.*, 17·1.

SEASONAL MORTALITY.—The numbers occurring in each quarter of the year and in the 6 preceding years are as follows :—

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
1st quarter	... 208	... 225	... 293	... 153	... 183	... 149	... 144
2nd „	... 199	... 177	... 228	... 141	... 134	... 141	... 144
3rd „	... 228	... 118	... 186	... 160	... 141	... 143	... 160
4th „	... 201	... 184	... 206	... 196	... 145	... 139	... 167
		—	—	—	—	—	—
	836	704	913	650	603	572	615

The following rates for 1899 are for comparison :—

Death rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	18·3
„ „ 33 Great Towns...	...	...	...	20·2
„ „ 67 other Town Districts	...	...	...	18·0
„ „ England and Wales <i>less</i> the 100 Towns	...	...	...	17·1
„ „ London	...	...	...	19·3
„ „ Nottingham	...	...	...	19·6
„ „ Basford Rural District	...	...	...	15·7

AGE MORTALITY.—The numbers during the past 5 years are given below :—

	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths under 5 years.	Deaths 5 to 65 years.	Deaths 65 years and upwards.
1895	195	418	256	239
1896	210	279	222	149
1897	164	230	238	135
1898	163	214	194	164
1899	188	242	207	166

These figures show the mortality at the extremes of life. The deaths of infants under one year show a marked increase, probably due to the increased birth rate. 63 of the deaths occurred in the third and 92 in the fourth quarter; respiratory and wasting diseases were the chief ones showing an increase on former years.

The **INFANT DEATH-RATE** was 154·7 per 1000 registered births, as compared with 142·3 in 1898; 308·7 per 1000 total deaths; and 4·7 per 1000 living.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS numbered 30, viz. :—Nottingham General Hospital, 6; Basford Workhouse, 18; County Asylum, 2; and the Sanatorium, 4. I am indebted to Mr. E. M. Keely, Mr. Turnbull, Dr. Aplin, and Miss Hickmott for furnishing these particulars.

INQUESTS.—Coroner's Inquests were held in 29 cases (as compared with 33 in 1898).

The age periods were :—

Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-65 yrs.	65 yrs. upwards.
0	5	6	2	14	2

The following were returned as causes of death :—

Drowned	...	...	...	...	...	9
Syncope and Heart Disease	..	...	...	...	...	6
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	3
Run over	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fall of Roof (Colliery)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide by Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Poison	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cut Throat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 29

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.—21 deaths have been registered as “not certified” during the year, as compared with 12 in 1898. The following is a classification :—

Uncertified Deaths.						
Causes.			Age-periods.			
Convulsions	...	10	...	0—1 yrs.	...	14
Debility	...	4	...	1—5 „	...	2
Heart Disease	...	3	...	5—15 „	...	—
Bronchitis	...	2	...	15—25 „	...	—
Diarrhœa	...	1	...	25—65 „	...	2
Apoplexy	...	1	...	65 and upwards	...	3
						<hr/>
						21
						<hr/> 21

Table showing the number and distribution of Inquests held, and the uncertified deaths recorded during 1899.

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.	INQUESTS held in the District during the year 1899.					DEATHS recorded as "uncertified" during the year 1899.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Greasley ...	2	3	5	6	16	3	5	2	2	12
Ilkeston ...	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Beeston ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bulwell ...	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2
Arnold ...	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	4
Carlton ...	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Willford ...	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	3
Totals ...	6	8	8	7	29	5	6	6	4	21
Rate per 100... total deaths.	4.2	5.6	5.0	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.4
Percentage England & Wales.	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.6	6.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.—56 deaths are recorded as occurring from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz. :—(1) Small-pox, (2) Scarlet Fever, (3) Diphtheria, (4) Fevers (including Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and other continued fevers, (5) Measles, (6) Whooping Cough, and (7) Diarrhœa.

The **ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE**, derived from the above-mentioned diseases was 1.43 per 1000 living *i.e.*, .11 above that of the previous year. The Zymotic death-rate for England and Wales (less the 100 Towns) was 1.71 per 1000 living.

Further particulars of Zymotic Mortality are given in the following table :—

DISEASES.	Total Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, during						Annual Average of 10 years, 1889-1898.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 10 Years	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 Deaths in 1899.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.			
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·02	0·0
Measles	3	20	22	3	3	4	15·4	19·6	6·5
Scarlet Fever	7	6	2	2	8	9	8·4	10·7	14·6
Diphtheria	7	6	6	4	0	2	4·1	5·2	3·2
Whooping Cough ...	11	15	12	25	4	9	17·1	21·7	14·6
Typhus Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	6	14	9	16	6	7	14·1	17·9	11·3
Simple continued Fever	1	0	0	0	0	...	·4	·5	0·0
Diarrhœa	9	34	9	18	30	25	25·9	32·9	40·6
TOTALS ...	44	95	60	68	51	56	85·6	108·5	90·8

A.—NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—

The diseases notified in this District are those enumerated in the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (1889), viz., Small pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names :—Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued or Puerperal. The Act has been in force since January 1st, 1890.

The following Tables show the monthly occurrence of these diseases, and the deaths recorded :—

Cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring in each month of 1899.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph't'ria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipe- las.	Conti- ned Fever.	Puerpe- ral Fever.	Small- pox	Cholera	Totals.
January -	27	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	32
February -	40	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	44
March -	16	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	21
April -	9	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	13
May -	13	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	19
June -	18	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	22
July -	9	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	14
August -	9	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	19
September -	5	1	17	2	...	...	...	...	25
October -	33	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	42
November -	45	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	57
December -	32	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	39
Totals -	256	11	46	34	0	0	0	0	347

Deaths from Notifiable cases in each month of 1899.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph't'ria & Memb. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipe- las.	Puerpe- ral Fever.	Cholera	Totals.
January -	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
February -	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
March -	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
April -	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
May -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
August -	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
September -	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
October -	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
November -	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
December -	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
Totals -	9	2	7	3	0	0	21

The cost of notification during the year has amounted to £43 7s. 6d. :
or an average of £1 2s. 2d. per 1000 of the population.

The table below shows the cases notified, and the deaths since adoption of the Act in 1890 :—

Notified Cases in :—			Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Croup	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever.	Peurperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Totals.
"	"	1890	202	17	102	34	...	5	...	...	360
"	"	1891	252	12	91	61	1	...	...	...	417
"	"	1892	138	14	81	57	1	2	4	...	297
"	"	1893	161	58	210	54	3	5	10	...	501
"	"	1894	184	42	51	45	1	4	1	...	328
"	"	1895	195	36	122	59	...	7	1	1	421
"	"	1896	127	18	107	39	2	3	1	...	297
"	"	1897	92	9	71	48	...	3	...	...	223
"	"	1898	143	8	41	28	...	2	...	...	222
"	"	1899	256	11	46	34	...	...	...	...	347
Deaths from Notifi- able Diseases in											
"	"	1890	6	1	19	3	...	1	...	...	30
"	"	1891	19	3	13	3	...	2	...	...	40
"	"	1892	17	5	15	1	...	2	...	...	40
"	"	1893	7	9	17	3	1	5	2	...	44
"	"	1894	7	10	6	3	...	3	...	...	29
"	"	1895	6	7	14	4	...	2	...	1	34
"	"	1896	2	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	18
"	"	1897	2	4	16	1	...	2	...	...	25
"	"	1898	8	0	6	2	...	2	...	...	18
"	"	1899	9	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	21

DISINFECTION.—On receipt of a notification I send a leaflet of "Rules for the Prevention of the spread of Infectious Diseases" and one of "Rules for the admission of patients into the Basford Sanatorium," together with an addressed post-card to the occupier of the house in which the disease has occurred. I also inform the Inspector, and if it be one, which it is desirable should be isolated in Hospital, I visit it immediately myself, with a view to early removal. On the post-card being returned, signed by the Doctor in attendance, the house is visited and disinfected by an Officer of the Council.

During the year, 258 cards were sent out, and of these 174 were returned and the houses disinfected.

SCARLET FEVER.—256 cases were notified (as compared with 143 cases in 1898 and 92 in 1897) with 9 deaths, giving a case mortality of 3·5 per cent, and a death-rate of ·23 per 1000.

The disease was particularly prevalent in the first and fourth quarters, the parishes chiefly affected being Selston and Brinsley in the first, and Selston and Kimberley in the last quarter. The parish of Selston has suffered now for nearly three years from Scarlet Fever, 154 cases having been notified since June 1897, with 9 deaths (4 in 1899). The Epidemic there now seems to be dying out, probably because all susceptible material has been used up. An Epidemic of a mild type broke out in Kimberley early in October, and spread from there to Nuttall, Watnall, Greasley, (Newthorpe), Awsworth, Strelley, and Bilborough. Some 75 cases being notified with one death.

The only other parish in which Scarlet Fever was at all prevalent was Ruddington, but here, prompt removal to the Sanatorium checked and finally stamped out the disease.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—11 cases were notified, and two proved fatal.

ENTERIC FEVER.—46 cases were notified with 7 deaths, this gives a rather high case mortality of 15·2 per cent. The parishes chiefly affected were Kimberley, Awsworth, Ruddington, and the Cinder Hill portion of Nuttall.

ERYSIPELAS.—34 cases were notified and 3 proved fatal.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—No case was notified during the year.

B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—

MEASLES.—This disease was prevalent in Annesley and Newstead during the first quarter, and in Brinsley and Gedling in the second quarter, and necessitated School Closure in all four parishes. One death each in Annesley, Brinsley, Newstead, and Westwood was recorded. A slight outbreak in Nuttall and Calverton in August was met by the *exclusion* from School attendance of all children from infected houses, till all danger of infection from them was removed.

WHOOPING COUGH was prevalent in Linby and Papplewick in March, and Westwood in May, and the Schools were closed for a month in consequence. At Burton Joyce, where the disease appeared in June, the less severe measure of *exclusion* was adopted with the desired effect.

DIARRHŒA caused 25 deaths, and with two exceptions all the victims were infants under 1 year old. 23 of the deaths occurred during the Summer months when the disease is of a specific and Epidemic character. The death-rate was .63 per 1000.

C.—OTHER DISEASES.—

CANCER caused 27 deaths in 1899, an increase of 5 on the figures for 1898. The death-rate was .6 per 1000.

INFLUENZA.—A severe wave of Epidemic Influenza passed over the District towards the close of the year and claimed five victims, chiefly elderly people who succumbed to lung complications.

PHTHISIS (Consumption) caused 39 deaths, or one more than last year. The death-rate was .9 per 1000 living and 64 per 1000 total deaths. 11 deaths occurred from Tubercular Diseases, (other than Phthisis) so that *Tuberculosis* caused 50 deaths or 82 per 1000 of the total deaths.

The origin, prevention and cure of this Disease has recently come prominently before the public, and much has been written and said on the subject.

The origin or cause of Tuberculosis is proved and admitted to be the Tubercle bacillus; it is one of those diseases communicable from animals to man, as well as from man to man, and comes within the borderland of Infectious Diseases and is therefore preventable. It is taken into the system either through the digestive tract or the respiratory one; in the former case *milk* is the principal vehicle for conveying the microbe, and in the latter the air breathed is laden with microbes derived from the dried sputum of consumptive persons.

The prevention of the disease aims at checking the transmission of the microbe from animals to man, as well as from man to man. Thus as milk is the chief source of infection in the first instance, it should be either Pasteurised or Sterilised. * “Pasteurisation of milk means that the milk is placed in a suitable pasteurising apparatus where it is heated to 160° F. by steam, and is kept in a state of motion by a stirrer, by which means all burning is obviated, and no change in the taste of the milk is noticed. The duration of the

* “The Pasteurisation and Sterilisation of Milk,” by A. E. Bell.

heating process is about twenty minutes. This temperature is sufficient to destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis and other pathogenic organisms which occasionally find their way into milk. The milk is then rapidly cooled and received into clean vessels." Sterilisation means keeping the milk at a higher temperature for a longer time, and intermitting the treatment, it improves the keeping properties of the milk, but alters somewhat its qualities and taste.

It is possible, also, for diseased meat to convey the infection, therefore inspection of all carcasses and their internal organs should be made by *specially trained* Inspectors and all condemned meat should be destroyed, and as a further precaution all meat should be thoroughly cooked.

But prevention, in this direction, can and should go a step further by the separation of the healthy from the diseased cattle in herds, and by improving the Sanitary conditions of Cowsheds as regards lighting, ventilation, air-space, cleanliness, and water supply.

In this connection, as well as regards spread of infection from man to man, I have had leaflets and cards printed, giving a few simple hints and suggestions for the prevention of Consumption. Copies of these are given below.

To those of you who have an interest in this subject I would recommend 'The Book of the Dairy,' by Fleischmann, "Cattle Tuberculosis," by Legge and Sessions, and the Harben Lectures by the late Sir R. Thorne Thorne on "The Administrative Control of Tuberculosis." These touch on all the important aspects of the disease, except its "open-air" treatment in specially constructed Sanatoria. As a branch of "The National Association for the prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis" has been formed for the City and County, this question of Sanatorium treatment and cure will be publicly brought before you before long; it has for the present given place to the claims of older established local charitable institutions.

Owing to the prominence and importance of this subject, I venture, later on in this Report, to again draw your attention to the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885.

The following is a copy of the leaflet and card I have had printed for distribution :—

CONSUMPTION.



The Rural District Council of Basford desire to call the attention of the inhabitants to the following facts and suggestions regarding Consumption :—

1. Consumption is an infectious disease, and therefore, to a great extent, a preventable one.
2. It is not necessarily transmitted from parent to children, and reasonable precautions may prevent its appearance in persons who are hereditarily inclined to it.
3. The infection is found in abundance in the spit of persons suffering from the disease.
4. If the spit be allowed to dry, it infects the air, and breathing this air may give rise to the disease.
5. It may also be produced by means of tuberculous meat and milk, but this danger may be averted by thoroughly cooking the former and boiling the latter.
6. **All milk, more especially that which is to be given to children, should first of all be boiled.**
7. No consumptive mother should suckle her child.
8. Cleanliness, fresh air and sunshine are powerful preventives of this disease, and, therefore, all dwellings should be constantly kept thoroughly clean, well ventilated, and well flooded with sunshine. The windows of bedrooms should be kept open day and night.
9. Houses which have been occupied by a consumptive patient should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before being occupied by another tenant.
10. After death, rooms occupied by a consumptive patient should be cleaned and disinfected.
11. On application to the Medical Officer of Health, the disinfection will be done by the Council free of charge.

12. Cards, giving simple directions for the guidance of persons suffering from the disease, so that the further infection of themselves and of members of the household may be prevented, can be had on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

CONSUMPTION.



Hints for Prevention.—For the prevention of the further infection of themselves, and for the protection of members of their own families, and of the general public, persons suffering from consumption should keep in mind the following facts, and adopt the following simple precautions:—

1. The infection of consumption takes place through the spit, which contains in great numbers the organism which causes the disease.
2. It is very dangerous when allowed to dry, becomes dust, and so infect the air which is breathed. Therefore:—
3. Do not spit on the floor, or allow the bedclothes, nightdress, or any other article to become smeared with the spit.
4. **Do not spit into a handkerchief.** If you do, it should be kept wet till it can be boiled and washed.
5. Spit into something that can be destroyed or emptied, such as small rags or pieces of paper, which must be burned at once, or into a vessel such as a cup or wide-mouthed bottle containing some disinfectant. This should be emptied into the drain or W.C. once or twice daily, and washed out with boiling water,—better still, and easier, spit into the fire.
6. Never swallow the spit as it may thus infect the bowels.
7. When out of doors spit over a street gulley, or into the gutter,—never on the pavement, or in a cab or any public conveyance.
8. The room occupied by a consumptive patient should be cleared of everything likely to retain or collect dust.
9. In cleaning all rooms remove the dust with damp dusters, and sprinkle the floor with wet tea leaves or damp sawdust before sweeping.

10. See that the room is kept well ventilated. The windows should be kept constantly open, day and night, and as much sunlight as possible admitted.
11. Consumptive patients should not kiss or be kissed on the mouth.
12. Consumptive persons should sleep alone.

Should these precautions be observed there is little danger to the healthy in the ordinary intercourse of the family, as consumption is not conveyed by the breath or perspiration.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

<i>Annual Death-rate per 1000 living.</i>									
	Total Deaths.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea	Small-Pox
England & Wales, less 100 towns 1899	17·1	1·71	·21	·10	·21	·25	·18	·76	...
Basf'd Rl. Dist. 1899	15·7	1·43	·10	·23	·05	·23	·17	·63	...
„ „ 1898	14·8	1·32	·07	·20	·00	·10	·15	·77	...
„ „ 1897	15·7	1·77	·07	·05	·10	·65	·40	·46	...

THE SANATORIUM.—The Hospital Committee have met monthly at the Sanatorium during the year, the average attendance being 6. Several matters of importance have been brought to their notice, and discussed by them, amongst which I might mention :—

I. *The Small-Pox Hospital.*—This was visited and inspected and the Committee unanimously decided to recommend to the Council that the tenancy be given up in December; this recommendation you adopted and the tenancy expired in December last, and I had all the Council's property in the Small-pox Hospital disinfected and removed to the Sanatorium, where some of the articles were put into the destructor and burnt, and the rest stored in the disinfecting chamber.

II. *The Matron.*—Owing to the resignation of Miss Pringle—your late Matron—the Committee were called upon to select a successor, and out of 28 applicants their choice fell on Miss Hickmott, who was trained at St. Bart's Hospital, London, and

had held the posts of Assistant Matron at the Walton Convalescent Institute and Assistant Matron at the Western Hospital, London, under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. That the selection was a wise one is evidenced by the continued efficient and economical administration of the Sanatorium.

III. *Readjustment of the duties, responsibilities, etc., of the Officers and Staff.*—Your Committee carefully considered this question, with the result that sets of rules and regulations were drawn up, printed and posted in the different blocks. These have added much to the smooth and efficient working of the Hospital.

IV. *The Cost of the Hospital.*—This was taken for the financial year ending March 31st, 1899, and amounted to £1875 14s. 6d. Made up of £892 3s. 9d. repayment of loan and interest on the initial cost which was £13062 8s. 4d., and £983 10s. 9d. cost of administration, from this latter sum the cost of up-keep and maintenance per patient per day worked out at 5/7. The Committee considered that the charge of 3/- per day made to the Urban District Councils was insufficient, and decided to recommend that the cost per patient per week be raised from 21/- to 30/-. This recommendation you have recently confirmed, and, in this connection, I should like to emphasize here, by repetition, what I said in last year's report, viz.:—"That the privilege of using the Hospital is only granted to the Urban Districts as a temporary measure to help them in checking epidemics pending the provision of isolation accommodation of their own."

The Sanatorium has been in use for the isolation of patients for the whole of the year. I append tables showing the number of cases notified and isolated in each parish of the District, also cases isolated from other Districts, and a general statistical Table for the Sanatorium for the year. A study of the first table is interesting and instructive, and shows conclusively the benefits to be derived from early isolation of first cases in impending epidemics. These are most marked in the Wilford Sub-District, where out of 42 cases notified 34 were promptly removed to the Sanatorium. I should like to acknowledge here, my indebtedness to the Medical Practitioners attending those cases for their kind and ready co-operation. In the Greasley Sub-District, on the other hand, the neglect of proper isolation is shown by the alarming number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified, the largest on record

since the adoption of the Notification Act in 1890. Of the three cases isolated from two parishes in this Sub-District, one occurred in January, and the other two in June, whilst the bulk of the notifications from those parishes came in during the last half of the year, so that the isolation of these three cases cannot be connected with the epidemic, either as a failure or a success. I feel certain that, had advantage been taken of the offer of isolation in the earlier cases in this Sub-District, the epidemic would not have reached the proportion it did.

A considerable amount of prejudice exists in the public mind against removal of fever cases to isolation hospitals, and in a recently published pamphlet, a local medical man states the case as follows:—

1. The danger of “re-infection.”
2. The failure of the system as instanced by “return cases.”
3. The mortality of “return cases.”
4. The danger to which children are exposed in isolation hospitals of catching other diseases and contracting bad habits.
5. The injury inflicted on children by removing them from home influences and parental care.
6. The demoralisation which follows in the train of rate-supported free hospitals.
7. The fact that the dread of interference by the Sanitary Authority leads to the concealment in a very large number of mild cases.
8. The all-important fact that the period which houses remain centres of infection is trebled, quadrupled, and sometimes sextupled by “return cases.”
9. The utter and complete failure to control epidemics as evidenced by the annual returns of notified cases.

I place these nine objections to hospital isolation before you for what they are worth. As regards the Basford Sanatorium they do not apply; we have not as yet had a case of “re-infection,” a “return case,” or a case of a patient admitted for one disease contracting another disease while in hospital, and as regards bad habits they are corrected and not contracted; this disposes of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8. Nos. 5 and 6 I consider mythical, as regards No. 7 you as a Sanitary Authority do not unduly interfere in cases of infectious

diseases, certainly not as regards compulsory removal to hospital (there has not been such a case yet), and I don't believe there has been any concealment of cases; while as regards No. 9, I have shown, I think, in the first of the tables following, "the utter and complete failure to control epidemics" in the Greasley Sub-District by the absence of Hospital isolation; and the utter and complete success in controlling epidemics in the Wilford Sub-District by the prompt isolation of the early cases notified. The Basford Sanatorium may be a happy exception to the rule, or it may not have been opened sufficiently long to intensify the poison, or start manufacturing a special poison of its own, but however they may be accounted for the above facts obtain for the present.

The following table shows the cases notified in each parish and those removed to the Sanatorium.

NOTTS. PORTION.

Sub-District.	Parish.	CASES NOTIFIED.			Cases Isolated in the Sanatorium.		
		Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.
Greasley	{ Brinsley ...	17	2	0	0	0	0
	{ Kimberley ...	61	11	1	2	0	0
	{ Selston ...	73	2	0	0	0	0
	{ Annesley ...	10	0	0	1	0	0
	{ Greasley ...	15	4	2	0	0	0
Ilkeston	Cossall ...	4	0	0	1	0	0
Beeston	Wollaton ...	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bulwell	{ Bilborough ...	3	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Strelley ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Awsworth ...	6	8	1	0	3	1
	{ Nuttall ...	5	6	0	1	1	0
Arnold	{ Linby ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
	{ Newstead ...	0	2	1	0	0	0
	{ Culverton ...	10	0	1	0	0	0
	{ Woodboro' ...	4	0	0	0	0	0
Carlton	{ Burton Joyce ...	3	0	1	1	0	0
	{ Gedling ...	3	0	2	0	0	0
	{ Stoke ...	0	2	0	0	0	0
	{ Colwick ...	3	0	1	0	0	0
Wilford	{ Ruddington ...	18	7	0	16	6	0
	{ Bunny ...	1	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Gotham ...	0	1	0	0	1	0
	{ Barton ...	3	1	0	1	1	0
	{ Clifton ...	6	0	0	6	0	0
	{ Wilford ...	4	0	1	3	0	0
Totals ...		256	46	11	34	12	1

DERBYSHIRE PORTION.

Sub-District.	Parish.	CASES NOTIFIED.			Cases Isolated in the Sanatorium.		
		Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.
	Codnor ...	0	8	2	0	2	0
	Codnor Park ...	6	0	1	2	0	0
	Shipley ...	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Totals ...	6	9	3	2	3	0

The following table shows the cases isolated from other Districts.

	District.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.
Notts.	{ Hucknall ...	7	2	...	9
	{ West Bridgford ..	6	...	2	8
	{ Arnold ...	5	...	...	5
	{ Beeston ...	5	...	...	5
	{ Basford Workhouse	2	1	...	3
Derbyshire	{ Heanor ...	2	...	...	2
	{ Alfreton ...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	28	3	2	33

THE SANATORIUM.

1899. RURAL DISTRICTS.	Remaining in from 1898.				Admitted in 1899.				Discharged in 1899.				Died in 1899.				Remaining in on Jan. 1st, 1900.				Average No. of days in of cases discharged in 1899.		
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diph- theria.
Notts. ...	5	4	...	9	34	12	1	47	33	12	1	46	2	2	...	4	4	2	...	6	53	47	40
Derbyshire ...	3	...	...	3	2	3	...	5	3	2	...	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	66	37	...
Urban Districts...	5	...	...	5	28	3	2	33	26	3	1	30	1	...	1	2	6	...	...	6	50	60	23
Total ...	13	4	...	17	64	18	3	85	62	17	2	81	3	3	1	7	12	2	...	14	56	48	37

Of the fatal cases from Scarlet Fever one died on the 2nd day, one on the 17th, and one on the 22nd day; of the Enteric Fever cases one died on the 3rd day, one on the 5th day, and one on the 10th day; and the Diphtheria case died on the 7th day after admission.

GENERAL.

By far the greater part of the surface of the District is occupied by the Trias, or new red sandstone formation, the two divisions of which—the Keuper and the Bunter—form broad bands several miles across. The Permian rocks occupy a narrow area along the western border of the Bunter beds, followed by a patch of coal measures—an easterly extension of the Derbyshire coal-field. There are also the drift deposits and the alluvium of the river valleys.

With the exception of the river valleys which are flat, the configuration of the District is gently undulating, the highest point being not more than 600 ft. above sea-level; it is watered by many small brooks, more or less polluted by receiving crude sewage from the hamlets near which they flow.

The District is essentially rural in character, the density of the population being less than 1 person per acre. The male population is chiefly employed in the collieries which abound in the north and the west portions of the District; whilst in the south and east, agriculture and framework knitting are the chief occupations followed. The younger members of the community generally find employment at the lace and hosiery factories which are developing in the villages.

WATER.—An extension of Corporation main to Awsworth Meadows (Shiloh) became an accomplished fact during the year, after years of patient endeavour. The inhabitants need not now complain that they have nothing but *Canal* water to drink. Two short extensions of mains have been agreed upon for the Watnall hamlets, the owners of those houses depending on polluted wells for the supply have agreed to substitute Corporation water, and soon the whole of the houses in the hamlets will have a wholesome supply. The Gotham water supply will give no cause for anxiety in the future, as the New Reservoir and the distributing pipes were near completion at the close of the year, and when finished will, I hope, be used with care and economy. The Selston water supply continues to be laid on to more and more houses, while the sale of water to Portland Row and Pinxton will prove an acceptable source of revenue to the parish.

An extension of Selston main to Plain Spot, Selston, is still urgently needed, but seems to have slipped out of memory. Whether you purchase the Corporation mains in the Selston portion of New Brinsley

or not, the extension should be proceeded with at once, as apart from the fact that several houses along the line of extension are without a wholesome supply, the land is in the market for building purposes, and with a good supply of water available, would quickly develop, and the extension would soon pay.

THE SEWERAGE OF THE DISTRICT.—Early in the year you appointed a deputation to visit and report upon “Sewage Disposal” and that report was printed and circulated. As a result of the knowledge then gained, supplemented by attendance at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute at Southampton, and the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health at Blackpool, Mr. Maylan and I have been carrying out experiments at the *Kimberley Farm*, which so far have proved both economical and successful; careful analyses of the effluents are made and daily temperatures are taken, and we hope by the end of the year, to be able to supplement our former report, and advise you on an improved and successful method of treating sewage, which while removing pollution from the streams, will be capable of being worked on economical lines. Unfortunately at Kimberley, we are hampered by financial difficulties, and our progress is consequently slow. In this connection I may quote the following from a recent report on the Pollution of the Giltbrook and Erewash, by the County Medical Officer of Health. “A great deal of work has been done in providing two series of filters . . . and the sewage from the tanks after it has passed through the two series of filters shows a high degree of purification. This system, when thoroughly well carried out, is one of the best at present known. But the Kimberley works are as yet very incomplete, and many additional filters still require to be made.”

NEWTORPE SEWAGE WORKS.—None of the suggestions made for the treatment of the Sewage have been carried out, and on the last three occasions on which I visited the works the tanks, clarifiers, and filter beds were not at work, and the whole of the sewage was being run over the stiff clay land there which is absolutely unsuitable for filtration purposes.

AWSWORTH WORKS.—The small quantity of weak domestic sewage here gives fair results after tanks sedimentation and land irrigation, but for a successful treatment, filter beds must eventually be put down.

Ruddington Sewerage Scheme.—The reports of the Committee are of recent date, and as the works are not quite finished yet, I need not further refer to them now.

Watnall Sewerage Scheme.—It is a matter for regret that the expense and difficulties of this scheme stand in the way of its immediate adoption.

Cossall and Selston Sewerage Schemes are still awaiting the final approval of the Local Government Board. The delay has been caused no doubt by the fact that you decided to adopt the Septic Tank system of treatment after other systems had been submitted, and consequently new plans and estimates had to be made out and submitted afresh. The following taken from "Public Health" confirms your action in adopting the system. "As the result of an investigation of the Septic Tank system, extending over two years, by a special Committee, the silver medal of the Sanitary Institute has been awarded to the Septic Tank Syndicate, Limited, for the Septic Tank as an appliance for the hydrolysis of suspended organic matters in sewage and the reduction of sewage sludge."

CANAL BOATS ACT.—The Canals (including the river Trent) under the supervision of your Officer are 23 miles long, and have 20 wharves and 32 locks. Heavy goods such as coal, bricks, ironstone, and timber are carried in the boats, and occasionally night-soil. Portions of the Canals were closed for a time for repairs.

During the past year 75 boats have been inspected, and their condition generally has been satisfactory, no cases of Infectious Disease, nor of over-crowding having occurred, and the boatmen have always given every facility for inspection.

Owing to the localized character of the traffic on these Canals, there is very little fresh to report on from year to year. Probably the traffic, if anything, is decreasing.

THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER 1885, and AMENDING ORDER, 1886.—Under these orders it is your duty to supervise the milk trade in your district, and carry out certain Regulations contained in them, viz.:—Inspection of cattle in cowsheds, dairies, lighting and ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water-supply; precautions against infection and contamination. Every dairyman,

cowkeeper, or purveyor of milk should be registered, and you *shall* from time to time give public notice of registration being required, and the mode of such registration.

I am afraid these Orders are practically a dead letter in the District, and that you have made default in not enforcing them. I would urge you, therefore, to give public notice by advertisement, posters and hand-bills, that registration is necessary, and how and where it may be effected. I would also urge you to make Regulations under the Orders, as without them little can be done by simple registration. There are the Model Regulations of the Local Government Board, and also a set of Regulations drawn up by the Derbyshire County Council on the lines of those of the Derbyshire Dairy Farmers' Association. which would be of great assistance to you in framing a set of Regulations, and I hope you will take the matter into consideration at an early date.

I have examined the Register and find that it started in 1887, since which date 95 names have been placed on it; of these, 79 belong to the present Rural District. If public notice of registration be given, I believe this number will be doubled.

Many of the Dairies and Cowsheds in your District have been inspected by your Officers, who report that the milk trade has been carried on in a satisfactory manner, and no case of notifiable infectious disease traced to it.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—I found it necessary to certify for the following Schools to be closed for the times stated during the year:—

Newstead	... for Measles ...	Feb. 9 to March 13.
Annesley	... „ „ ...	Feb. 13 „ „
Linby and Papplewick	} „ Whooping Cough	March 22 to April 17.
Westwood	... „ „ „	May 16 to June 19.
Brinsley	... „ Measles ...	May 31 „ „
Gedling	... „ „ ...	May 29 „ „

PART II.

THE DERBYSHIRE PORTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Derbyshire portion of your District now consists of the Parishes of Codnor Park and Shipley, Codnor having been annexed to Heanor as from the 1st of April, 1899.

The following Table shews the Sub-District in which each is placed, with its area and population, recorded and estimated.

Sub-District.	Parish included.	Acres.	Inhabited Houses Census 1891.	Population. Census 1891.	Population. Estimated to middle of '99.
1. Greasley	Codnor Park...	1458	196	1077	1082
2. Ilkeston	Shipley ...	2111	118	689	663
	Totals ...	3569	314	1766	1745

Births.—40 births were registered during the year. Their distribution between the parishes was as follows:—

	LEGITIMATE.			ILLEGITIMATE.			Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
Codnor Park ...	13	11	...	—	1	...	25
Shipley ...	5	10	...	—	—	...	15
	—	—		—	—		—
Totals ...	18	21		0	1		40

The natural increase was 20, and the birth-rate 22·9 per 1000 living.

Deaths.—The corrected number of deaths is 20. These include 3 deaths of persons belonging to the parishes who died outside the District, but does not include 5 deaths which occurred within the

District among persons not belonging thereto. This gives a death-rate of 11·4 per 1000. The deaths were distributed among the parishes as follows:—

		Male.		Female.		Total.
Codnor Park	...	7	...	5	...	12
Shipley	...	5	...	3	...	8
		—		—		—
		12		8		20

The Infant Death-rate was 75· per 1000 registered births; 150· per 1000 total deaths; and 1·7 per 1000 living.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—These amounted to 8, viz.:—5 in Ilkeston Hospital, 2 in Basford Workhouse, and 1 in Basford Sanatorium.

Inquests.—Coroner's Inquests were held in 7 cases, including 5 in Ilkeston Hospital, Shipley.

The following were returned as causes of death:—

Burns	...	...	...	2
Crushed by Cart	...	...	...	2
Fall of roof (Colliery)	...	...	...	2
Run over	...	...	...	1
				—
				7

Uncertified Deaths.—One death was registered as “uncertified” from Codnor Park. Death was attributed to Dyspepsia.

Zymotic Diseases.—Two deaths were registered from the principal Zymotic Diseases during 1899. The following is a list of the Diseases:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Measles.
Shipley ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Totals ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

The Zymotic Death-rate derived from the above-mentioned diseases was 1·1 per 1000.

Notifiable Zymotic Diseases.—The diseases notified in the District are those enumerated in the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, which has been in force since January 1st, 1890.

The following Table gives the monthly occurrence of these diseases :—

Cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring in each month of 1899.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipe- las.	Con- tinued Fever.	Puerpe- ral Fever.	Small- pox.	Cholera.	Totals.
January -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
February -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
March -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
April -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
May -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
June -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
July -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
August -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
September -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
October -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
November -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
December -	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Totals -	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8

The following Table gives the cases notified, and the deaths during the last three years :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem. Croup	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Totals.
Notified Cases in 1897	75	3	3	16	...	...	...	...	97
„ „ 1898	52	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	61
„ „ 1899	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deaths from Notifi- able Diseases in 1897	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ 1898	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
„ „ 1899	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

The cost of Notification during the year has amounted to £1, or an average of about 11s. 5d. per 1000 of the population.

Disinfection is carried out on the same lines as in the Nottingham portion of the District; 6 cards were sent out, and 4 houses disinfected.

Scarlet Fever.—Six cases were notified from Codnor Park, and two removed to the Basford Sanatorium. None of the cases proved fatal.

Diphtheria.—One case was notified from Codnor Park and recovered.

Enteric Fever.—One case was notified from Shipley, and removed to the Basford Sanatorium, where he died on the third day after admission.

Non-Notifiable Zymotic Diseases:—

Diarrhœa.—An inmate of Basford Workhouse belonging to Shipley died of this disease, aged 65.

The Water Supply of the District is in a fairly satisfactory condition. Codnor Park and part of Shipley are supplied on the constant system from waterworks promoted by private enterprise.

The Sewerage of the District.—At Codnor Park this is not satisfactory, but to make it so would be a most difficult and expensive engineering work, and I am not at present prepared to advise you to consider it. At Shipley, a small scheme for sewerage Shipley Common has been prepared by Mr. Maylan, and is at present under consideration. The rest of Shipley is sewered to three small outfalls, designed by Mr. Sebastian Smith, of Shipley, where the sewage, after sedimentation in a tank, is screened and filtered through coal, and gives a high degree of purification. A peculiarity about these tanks is the thickness of the scum on the top, and the entire absence of smell.

CODNOR.

Owing to the Report of the Boundary Committee of the Derbyshire County Council, the township of Codnor-cum-Loscoe was removed from your jurisdiction as regards sanitary matters and annexed to the Urban District of Heanor. The separation took date from April 1st, 1899. It is therefore my duty to report on the parish for the first quarter of the year only, viz., up to March 31st, 1899.

Codnor is in the Sub-district of Greasley for registration purposes and contains 1,931 acres, and had a population at the Census in 1891 of 3,848, which I estimate has increased to 4,074 at the middle of the year.

Births.—28 births were registered, 14 male and 14 female (one of the latter illegitimate). The natural increase for the quarter was 12, and the birth-rate equal to an annual one of 27·5 per 1,000.

Deaths.—16 were registered during the quarter; of these, 6 were males and 10 females. These give a death-rate equal to an annual one of 15·7 per 1,000.

The Infant Death-rate was equal to an annual one of 178·5 per 1,000 births; 312·5 per 1,000 deaths, and 4·9 per 1,000 living.

Uncertified Deaths.—Two deaths were registered as “uncertified.” Both were infants under 1 month, and death was attributed in both cases to Convulsions.

Zymotic Diseases.—Three deaths were registered, one from Measles and two from Whooping Cough, during the quarter. The prevalence of Measles in the parish necessitated the closure of the Cross Hill and Jessop Street Schools from March 22nd to April 10th.

Notifiable Zymotic Diseases.—Eight cases of Enteric Fever, two of Diphtheria, and one of Erysipelas were notified during the quarter. One house was disinfected, the remaining infected houses not being ready until after the date of separation.

Enteric Fever.—The eight cases occurred in two adjacent houses, using the same well, which was in close proximity to two badly constructed and leaky privy-middens. A sample of the water was analysed by the Derbyshire C. C. Analyst, who condemned it, and the well in consequence was closed. Two of the cases were removed to the Basford Sanatorium.

The Water Supply of the parish is an unwholesome one, but probably nothing can be done to improve it till a supply from the Derwent Valley Water Scheme be available.

The Sewerage of the parish. Many improvements were made and several lengths of sewers laid by Mr. Maylan as temporary measures, but the question of a scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of the parish remains; it is an urgent one and must be faced. It will be interesting to note with what expedition this question will be met, now the parish has been removed from the so-called retarding influences of Basford.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. B. WRAY.

115, WATERLOO CRESCENT,
NOTTINGHAM,

February, 1900.

(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1899, in the Notts. portion of the Basford Rural District,
classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																												
	At all Ages.		Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	1 Smallpox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membranous Croup.	5 Typhus.	6 Enteric or Typhoid.	Fevers.			9 Puerperal.	10 Cholera.	11 Erysipelas.	12 Measles.	13 Whooping Cough.	14 Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	15 Rheumatic Fever.	16 Phthisis.	17 Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	18 Heart Disease.	19 Injuries.	20 All Other Diseases.	21 Total			
	M	F																																	
Greasley ...	186	154	340	118	30	11	18	87	79	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilkeston ...	14	8	22	4	3	4	...	5	6	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beeston ..	3	6	9	3	...	...	2	4	4	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulwell ...	26	25	51	21	8	2	...	11	9	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arnold ...	39	39	78	24	4	3	15	29	29	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton ...	9	16	25	3	...	1	9	16	16	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilford ...	47	43	90	15	9	2	8	23	33	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CORRECTED TOTALS ...	324	291	615	188	54	23	154	106	106	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	15	15	30	1	1	1	1	15	15	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Under 5 } { 5 upwds. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	

(B) *Table of Population, Births, and of new cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1899, in the Notts. portion of the Basford Rural District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.		M	F	Total	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.					TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Census 1891.	Estimated of 1899.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	1 Smallpox.				2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membranous Group.	Fever.					5 Typhus.	6 Enteric or Typhoid.	7 Continued.	8 Relapsing.	9 Puerperal.	10 Cholera.	11 Krysipelas.		12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Greasley	17828	20969	400	325	725	{ Under 5 5 upwds	...	44	1</

TABLE I.

NOTTS. PORTION.

*Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
for the year 1899, and 9 preceding years.*

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages	Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths			Deaths in Public Institu'tns
					Total at all Ages	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	
1899	39120	8230	596	1215	615	188	242	30
1898	38527	8030	648	1145	572	163	214	20
1897	38330	7864	592	1143	603	164	230	15
1896	42920	8864	540	1382	650	210	279	24
1895	54934	10937	624	2013	913	295	418	34
1894	53872	10725	640	1808	704	251	338	26
1893	53011	10553	636	2009	836	300	396	24
1892	52165	10384	681	1914	954	326	485	35
1891	53627	10755	671	1988	869	285	366	32
1890	52000	9828	751	1846	935	311	123	25

TABLE II.
NOTTS. PORTION.
Showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths, for the year 1899, and preceding years.

In Year.	Birth rate per 1000 of Population.	Corrected death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1899	31.05	15.72	154.73	305.69	393.49	48.78
1898	29.74	14.87	142.35	284.96	374.12	34.96
1897	29.82	15.73	143.48	271.00	381.42	24.87
1896	32.20	15.14	151.95	323.00	429.23	36.92
1895	36.64	16.62	146.54	323.11	457.83	37.23
1894	33.56	13.06	138.82	356.53	480.11	36.93
1893	37.90	15.77	149.32	358.85	473.68	20.06
1892	36.69	18.28	170.03	341.71	508.38	36.68
1891	37.50	16.39	143.36	327.96	421.17	36.80
1890	35.50	17.90	168.47	332.62	464.17	26.70
Average of 10 years.	34.06	15.93	150.90	322.84	438.58	33.05

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1899.

	AGES.											TOTALS.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & upwds	
II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.												
Thrush, and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
III.—DIETIC DISEASES.												
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation .....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scurvy .....	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.												
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rheumatism .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Gout .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	...	...	...	1	...	5	10	5	5	1	...	27
Tabes Mesenterica	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Phthisis .....	...	...	2	10	10	6	6	5	...	...	...	39
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula .....	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6
Purpura, Hemorrhagic Diathesis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
Other Constitutional Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.												
Premature Birth	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Atelectasis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Congenital Malformations	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	9	...	29
VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.												
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.												
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	12	6	...	27
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy .....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis) .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.												
(e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1899.

	AGES.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & up- wards.	TOTAL.	
3.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.													
Pericarditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Acute Endocarditis	
Valvular Diseases of Heart	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	12	1	...	22	
Other Diseases of Heart	1	3	2	6	4	13	6	...	35	
Aneurism	
Embolism, Thrombosis	
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	1	1	...	2	
4.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.													
Laryngitis	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Croup	
Emphysema, Asthma	2	...	...	2	
Bronchitis	23	7	...	...	...	1	3	6	13	20	2	75
Pneumonia.....	12	11	2	4	1	3	1	6	1	2	1	44	
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
Dentition	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sore Throat, Quinsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Diseases of Stomach	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	
Enteritis.....	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine.....	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	8
Peritonitis	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	
Ascites	
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2	2	2	...	...	7	
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver..	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System....	1	...	...	1	
6.—DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.													
(<i>e.g.</i> , of Lymphatics and of Spleen)	
7.—DISEASES OF GLAND-LIKE ORGANS													
OF UNCERTAIN USE.													
(<i>e.g.</i> , Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)	
8.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.													
Nephritis	1	5	2	...	8	
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate	1	4	1	1	7	
Other Diseases of the Urinary System..	
9.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.													
A. Of Organs of Generation.													
Male Organs	
Female Organs	
B. Of Parturition.													
Abortion, Miscarriage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Puerperal Convulsions	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Placenta prævia, Flooding.....	
Other Accidents of Child Birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	

SUMMARY OF TABLE III.

I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.		No. of Deaths
1. Miasmatic Diseases	...	36
2. Diarrhoeal	...	25
3. Malarial	...	...
4. Zoogenous	...	...
5. Venereal	...	...
6. Septic	...	4
II.—Parasitic Diseases		1
III.—Dietic Diseases		...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases		95
V.—Developmental Diseases		56
VI.—Local Diseases.		...
1. Diseases of Nervous System	...	59
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	...	1
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	...	60
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	...	128
5. Diseases of Digestive System	...	53
<i>Carried forward</i>		518
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases.		No. of Deaths
1. Miasmatic Diseases	...	...
2. Diarrhoeal	...	...
3. Malarial	...	...
4. Zoogenous	...	...
5. Venereal	...	...
6. Septic	...	4
II.—Parasitic Diseases		1
III.—Dietic Diseases		...
IV.—Constitutional Diseases		95
V.—Developmental Diseases		56
VI.—Local Diseases.		...
1. Diseases of Nervous System	...	59
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	...	1
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	...	60
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	...	128
5. Diseases of Digestive System	...	53
<i>Carried forward</i>		518
VI.—Local Diseases—continued.		No. of Deaths
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System	...	...
7. Diseases of Gland-like Organs of uncertain use	...	...
8. Diseases of Urinary System	...	19
9. Diseases of Reproductive System	...	...
(a). Diseases of Organs of Generation	...	...
(b). Diseases of Parturition	...	5
10. Diseases of Bones and Joints	...	...
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	...	1
VII.—Violence.		...
1. Accident or Negligence	...	23
2. Homicide	...	...
3. Suicide	...	4
4. Execution	...	...
VIII.—Ill-defined and not specified causes		45
TOTAL		615

TABLE IV.

NOTTS. PORTION.

Showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1899 from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion to 1000 of Population and to 1000 Deaths from all causes; also the number of Deaths of Infants under one year of age from other groups of Diseases; and proportion to 1000 Births and 1000 Deaths from all causes under one year.

Division 1. All Ages.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic } Diseases }	56	1.43	91.05
2. Pulmonary Dis- } eases, other than } Phthisis }	128	3.24	208.13
3. Principal Tuber- } cular Diseases... }	50	1.27	81.30
Division 2. Infants under 1 year.	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under one year.
4. Wasting Diseases...	64	52.67	340.42
5. Convulsive Diseases	31	25.51	164.88

Note.—1. Includes Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus, Enteric and Simple Continued Fevers, Whooping Cough, Measles, and Diarrhœa.

2. All Respiratory Diseases except Phthisis.

3. Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, and Tabes Mesenterica.

4. Marasmus, Atrophy, Wasting, Debility, Inanition, Premature Birth, and Improper Feeding.

5. Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Dentition.

TABLE V.

NOTTS. PORTION.

Showing the number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1889 to 1898, and in the year 1899.

DISEASE.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	Annual average of 10 years.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 10 years. 1889-1898.	Total deaths in 1899.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1899.
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	·2	·02	0	0·0
Measles ...	3	3	22	20	3	5	39	6	51	2	15·4	19·6	4	6·5
Scarlet Fever ...	8	2	2	6	7	7	17	19	6	10	8·4	10·7	9	14·6
Diphtheria ...	0	4	6	6	7	8	5	3	1	1	4·1	5·2	2	3·2
Whooping Cough.	4	25	12	15	11	21	35	13	14	21	17·1	21·7	9	14·6
FEBERS. { Typhus ... Enteric ... Simple Contd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·0	0·	0	0·
	6	16	9	14	6	17	15	13	19	26	14·1	17·9	7	11·3
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	·4	·5	0	0·
Diarrhœa ...	30	18	9	31	9	46	27	15	29	42	25·9	32·9	25	40·6
TOTALS...	51	68	60	95	44	107	138	69	122	102	85·6	108·5	56	90·8

THE SUB-DISTRICTS.

NOTTS. PORTION.

Birth and Death
Rates of Sub-
districts.

The following table of estimated populations, with birth rates and death rates, both general and particular, for the several divisions of the district during the past 5 years, will be found useful for purposes of comparison. I may point out that the infant rates represent the annual number of deaths of infants under one year, 1stly, to every 1000 deaths, and 2ndly, to every 1000 births, and that all the other rates represent annual amounts per 1000 of population estimated to be living at the mid-year.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Population.	Birth Rate.					Death Rate.					Infant Death Rate.*										Zymotic Death Rate.				
		1897. + 1898. + 1899.					1897. + 1898. + 1899.					Per 1000 Deaths.					Per 1000 Births.					1895. + 1896. + 1897. + 1898. + 1899.				
		1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Greasley	20969	34.5	32.9	31.9	35.5	40.11	16.1	14.1	15.0	15.2	16.2	349.1	341.3	318.3	346.5	363.9	162.7	146.2	149.3	148.8	147.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0
Ilkeston	1608	26.7	27.3	27.4	27.5	29.68	13.6	15.5	15.5	16.6	13.9	181.8	280.0	320.0	404.5	129.0	93.0	159.0	181.8	245.9	60.6	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.4	2.7
Beeston	606	13.2	16.3	16.1	9.6	25.39	14.8	17.9	12.9	16.0	12.7	333.3	181.8	125.0	100.0	125.0	375.0	200.0	100.0	166.6	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Bulwell	3375	34.6	29.9	31.8	29.7	32.4	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.4	15.6	420.0	400.0	319.1	468.0	440.0	179.4	198.0	142.8	226.8	211.5	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.3	1.2
Arnold	4333	27.2	29.0	28.9	33.2	36.1	17.5	17.4	21.8	13.5	19.1	315.7	184.2	189.4	304.3	301.2	203.3	111.1	142.8	144.8	159.2	1.6	1.6	3.9	1.1	1.3
Carlton	3009	20.6	16.8	22.9	18.0	18.0	7.9	8.6	13.2	13.2	11.6	125.0	200.0	147.0	121.2	206.9	48.3	102.0	84.7	88.8	133.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0
Wilford	5220	27.2	26.9	26.3	28.6	28.1	17.2	18.3	16.0	14.7	18.3	166.6	168.4	216.8	210.5	200.0	105.6	116.0	132.3	108.1	130.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5

SANITARY AUTHORITY.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY INSPECTOR
AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE,
THE SALE OF ADULTERATED
FOOD AND DRUGS AND UNSOUND
MEAT, AND UNDER THE CANAL
BOATS ACT.

Name of District: comprising
the parishes of Codnor Park
and Shipley, in the County of
Derby (administered by the
Rural District Council of
Basford).
Area: 3,569 Acres.
Population: 1,745 (Census 1891)
No. of Houses (estimated) 349.
Name of Inspector: S. MAYLAN.
A. WINDERS, Assistant.

Informal notices
served by In-
spector ...
Legal notices
served by
Authority ...
Nuisances
abated ...

DRAINAGE.		CLOSETS AND ASPHITS.				Surface of Courts and Yards.	Paves-spouts and Down-spouts.	Urinals defective.	Water Supply.	Offensive accumulations.	Animals improperly kept.	Pigsties.	Smoke nuisance.	Overcrowding.	Foul Condition of Houses.	Totals.	
		Insanitary Privies and Asphits.				Insufficient Closet accommodation.	Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s.	Defective Water Closets.									
		No disconnection of Waste Pipe.				Defective Traps, Inlets, and Drains.				Drains obstructed.							

All infectious diseases notified by
Medical Attendant to M.O.H. and
visited by Inspector and by M.O.H.
when necessary; cases either re-
moved to Isolation Hospital or
isolated at home. Notice sent to
M.O.H. when better or removed to
Hospital, and premises then disin-
fected by Official of the Council.

No action has been necessary re food
and drugs.

A Canal Boat Inspector appointed,
and Canal Boats regularly inspected
and reported upon to the Council
and Local Government Board.

DWELLING-HOUSES.										DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.			BAKEHOUSES.			SLAUGHTER HOUSES.			OFFENSIVE TRADES.			COMMON LODGING HOUSES.			WORKSHOPS.			Total Number of Inspections made.
80	Number Inspected.	Informal Notices to Repair Houses.	Number of Houses Repaired.	Reported as Unfit for Habitation.	Legal Notices to (Close Houses.	Number of Houses Closed.	Number of Infected Houses.	Number Disinfected.	Inspections of Work in Progress.	95
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

Signed, S. MAYLAN.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

(A) *TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1899, in the Rural Sanitary District of Codnor, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																								
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	1 Smallpox.	2 Scarlatina.	3 Diphtheria.	4 Membranous Croup.	Fevers.					10 Cholera.	11 Erysipelas.	12 Measles.	13 Whooping Cough.	14 Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	15 Rheumatic Fever.	16 Phthisis.	17 Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	18 Heart Disease.	19 Injuries.	20 All Other Diseases.	Total			
													5 Typhus.	6 Enteric or Typhoid.	7 Continued.	8 Relapsing	9 Puerperal															
Codnor Park	12	2	1	...	2	2	5	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Shipley ...	8	1	...	...	1	4	2	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CORRECTED TOTALS	20	3	1	...	3	6	7	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Codnor, 1st Quarter	16	5	2	2	...	3	4	{ Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTY OF DERBY.

(B) *Table of Population, Births, and of new cases of Infectious Sickness, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1899, in the Rural Sanitary District of Codnor, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.																	NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Census 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1899.		Aged under 5 or over 5.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Fevers.						Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Fever.						Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid or Enteric or Typhoid.						5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
									5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	1	2	3				4	5	6	7	8	9										10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Codnor Park	1077	1082	25	{ Under 5 5 upwds	..	2	..	1</

RAINFALL REGISTERS, 1899.

Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Number of Days on which .01 or more rain fell.	Month.	Total Depth. Inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours. Depth.	Date.	Number of Days on which .01 or more rain fell.
January -	2.82	.39	15th	20	January -	2.63	.39	15th	20
February	1.59	.36	6th	15	February	1.30	.34	6th	12
March -	.95	.35	30th	13	March -	.89	.34	30th	11
April -	2.18	.33	9th	20	April -	2.09	.36	6th	20
May -	3.19	.41	21st	14	May -	2.98	.52	23rd	14
June -	1.61	.38	18th	10	June -	1.65	.37	18th	10
July -	2.64	.86	3rd	12	July -	2.04	.69	3rd	11
August -	.69	.15	30th	11	August -	.57	.14	15th	11
September	2.60	.94	29th	17	September	2.66	.75	29th	16
October -	3.27	1.11	1st	11	October -	3.37	1.18	1st	8
November	1.18	.25	3 & 7	10	November	1.19	.27	3rd	11
December	2.45	.51	29th	17	December	2.32	.52	29th	14
TOTAL -	25.17			170	TOTAL -	23.69			158
Beeston Fields, Nottingham. Gauge above ground, 9 in. ; diameter, 5 in. ; above sea level, 206 ft. <i>George Fellows</i>					Strelley Hall, Nottingham. Gauge above ground, 12 in. ; gauge, 5 in. ; above sea level 375 ft. <i>Thomas L. K. Edge.</i>				
January -	3.10	0.44	15th	19	January -	2.33	.43	15th	21
February	1.38	0.27	6th	11	February	1.19	.39	6th	11
March -	1.13	0.37	30th	11	March -	.25	.15	25th	4
April -	2.42	0.41	6th	19	April -	2.00	.37	3rd	19
May -	3.45	0.59	23rd	16	May -	2.84	.50	24th	14
June -	2.36	0.80	18th	8	June -	1.43	.41	19th	9
July -	2.32	0.75	3rd	9	July -	1.53	.45	1st	9
August -	0.44	0.11	15th	8	August -	.62	.16	15th	8
September	3.20	0.67	29th	19	September	2.46	.70	29th	15
October -	3.01	0.92	1st	8	October -	2.57	.72	1st	7
November	1.28	0.33	7th	9	November	1.23	.50	7th	9
December	2.33	0.40	28th	16	December	1.84	.42	29th	13
TOTAL -	26.42			153	TOTAL -	20.29	5.20		139
The Colliery, Eastwood, Notts. Gauge above ground, 12 in. ; above sea level 245 ft. <i>Ed. Lindley.</i>					Corporation Farm, Stoke Bardolph, Notts. Gauge above ground, 10 ft. ; above sea level, 83 ft. 5 in. <i>A. A. Aris.</i>				
January -	3.34	.42	20th	21	January -	2.46	.45	14th	17
February	1.46	.28	6th	13	February	1.59	.41	7th	12
March -	1.02	.30	30th	11	March -	1.30	.43	25th	7
April -	2.21	.36	6th	18	April -	1.97	.47	6th	14
May -	3.87	.80	24th	15	May -	2.63	.45	23rd	13
June -	2.27	.65	28th	9	June -	2.13	.93	18th	9
July -	2.73	1.15	7th	14	July -	3.59	.98	1st	10
August -	.46	.10	15th	9	August -	0.56	.16	29th	7
September	3.37	.74	28th	19	September	3.73	.71	29th	20
October -	3.47	1.18	1st	11	October -	3.45	.93	1st	11
November	1.32	.38	7th	9	November	1.35	.50	7th	6
December	2.65	.50	29th	17	December	2.31	.54	29th	14
TOTAL -	28.17			166	TOTAL -	27.07			140
Selston Pumping Station, Kirkby. Gauge above ground, 1 in. ; above sea level, 475 ft. <i>G. I. Fletcher.</i>					* Cross Hill, Codnor, Derbyshire. Gauge above sea level, 371.8 ft. ; above ground, 10 in. <i>A. F. Pine.</i>				

* The lowest rainfall since 1888 below the average of the previous nine years by 4.50 inches. *A. F. Pine.*

METEOROLOGICAL

(As supplied Weekly and Monthly to the

Taken at Nottingham, at a Station 214·32 feet above mean or half tide

Latitude 52 deg. 57 min. North;

Month.	Pressure of Atmosphere in Month.		Temperature of Air in Month.							Mean Temperature.		Vapour.		
	Mean.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.			Air.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force.	In a cubic foot of Air.		Mean degree of Humidity Saturation=100.
						Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Daily Range.				Mean.	Short of Saturation.	
1899.	Inches.	Inches	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Deg.	Degs.	Ins.	Gns.	Gns.	
Jan. ...	29·768	1·853	55·8	23·8	32·0	45·8	35·2	10·6	40·5	36·9	0·219	2·5	0·4	88
Feb. ...	29·851	1·545	61·0	20·8	40·2	46·9	33·8	13·1	40·1	36·7	0·217	2·5	0·4	88
March ...	30·035	1·557	60·7	18·6	42·1	48·7	31·3	17·4	40·1	35·7	0·210	2·4	0·5	85
April ...	29·764	1·224	63·5	27·3	36·2	51·7	38·0	13·7	45·0	37·4	0·223	2·6	0·8	75
May ...	29·997	1·126	69·4	35·4	34·0	55·5	40·3	15·2	48·1	39·1	0·238	2·7	1·1	71
June ...	30·045	1·096	80·3	36·2	44·1	67·8	48·0	19·8	58·2	47·2	0·326	3·7	1·8	67
July ...	30·029	1·016	81·3	46·2	35·1	70·2	53·0	17·2	61·8	52·3	0·393	4·3	1·8	72
Aug. ...	30·081	0·674	88·0	45·6	42·4	73·0	52·5	20·5	63·1	51·3	0·378	4·2	2·2	65
Sept. ...	29·802	0·957	81·8	32·0	49·8	63·1	46·8	16·3	55·2	45·8	0·310	3·5	1·5	71
Oct. ...	30·030	1·060	64·0	29·8	34·2	54·6	38·6	16·0	46·1	41·6	0·264	3·1	0·5	85
Nov. ...	30·109	1·459	61·2	25·6	35·6	51·6	40·7	10·9	46·4	41·7	0·265	3·1	0·6	85
Dec. ...	29·868	1·919	53·0	16·0	37·0	40·2	30·5	9·7	35·5	31·8	0·180	2·1	0·4	86

OBSERVATIONS, 1899.

*Registrar-General, Somerset House, London.)**

level at Hull, and 215·00 feet above mean or half tide level at Liverpool.

Longitude 1 deg. 9 min. West.

Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Reading of Thermometer.		Wind.							Mean amount of Ozone. 0 to 100 to 10	Mean amount of Cloud. 0 to 100 to 10	No. of days .010 or more fell.	Rain.		
	Maximum in Rays of Sun.	Minimum on Grass.	Mean daily Pressure in lbs. per square foot.	Relative proportion of					Horizontal movement of Air.				Amount collected.	Amount collected, 76 feet above ground.	Evaporation.
				N	E	S	W	Calm.							
Gns.	Deg.	Deg.							Miles.				Inches	Inches	Inches
547.1	67.4	31.8	.4138	8	3	6	14	...	9129	.71	7.6	20	2.711	2.274	1.754
548.9	76.8	31.2	.5370	3	10	6	9	...	7375	.68	7.2	10	1.361	1.119	1.458
552.4	90.2	29.4	.3367	6	1	3	21	...	8177	.48	5.4	8	.771	.660	2.279
542.2	96.8	36.1	.4433	4	3	6	17	...	8482	.90	7.2	20	1.968	1.667	2.552
542.8	107.2	39.7	.4228	14	4	4	9	...	7154	.87	5.7	12	2.901	2.719	3.737
532.6	120.2	47.5	.2809	9	8	4	9	...	5274	.20	5.0	9	1.053	.912	4.868
528.3	119.9	53.4	.4769	8	5	6	12	...	6205	.22	5.4	11	2.414	2.085	5.032
528.0	122.2	49.9	.3040	7	10	6	8	...	6043	.13	3.4	7	.427	.389	5.225
531.5	109.1	43.4	.4467	4	3	1	22	...	8047	.83	4.3	18	2.602	2.286	3.629
545.6	84.6	37.3	.2655	5	7	6	13	...	5707	.26	7.5	9	3.125	2.826	1.985
546.5	72.6	36.5	.4679	2	2	9	17	...	8387	.43	7.0	10	1.049	.784	1.498
554.5	52.2	28.7	.2976	4	10	6	11	...	5878	.35	7.4	13	2.253	1.965	0.978

* Published by permission of the Nottingham City Authorities.

Abstract of Observations at Hodsock Priory, during 1899.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.										RAINFALL.								
	MEAN DAILY.						Highest in screen.	Lowest in screen.	Lowest on grass.	No. of frosts.		At 9 a.m.			Total.	Diff. from Average.	Greatest fall.	Date. rainy days.	Relative humidity 9 a.m.
	Max.	Min.	Range.	Mean.	Diff. from Average.	In screen grass.				Air.	Soil at 1 foot.	Soil at 2 feet.							
January	Deg. 45.8	Deg. 33.7	Deg. 12.1	Deg. 39.8	Deg. + 3.5	Deg. 56.2	Deg. 18.8	Deg. 12.3	10	24	Deg. 38.1	Deg. 39.9	Deg. 41.3	Inches. 1.90	Inches. + .10	Inches. .34	15	22	89
February	48.3	31.8	16.5	40.0	+ 1.3	60.0	19.9	10.3	14	22	37.2	39.7	40.9	1.47	— .19	.39	15	10	89
March	51.3	31.7	19.6	41.5	+ 0.7	62.2	16.7	1.1	16	24	40.8	40.1	40.7	.83	— .82	.30	30	13	80
April	54.7	38.5	16.2	46.6	+ 1.4	62.8	27.2	15.1	5	15	47.6	45.8	45.5	2.08	+ .34	.35	9	18	75
May	58.5	40.2	18.3	49.4	— 1.4	72.7	26.9	19.8	5	10	51.5	51.0	50.4	2.82	+ .46	.65	15	16	74
June	70.0	47.1	22.9	58.5	+ 1.6	79.8	35.2	28.7	...	4	61.2	59.0	57.3	1.88	— .23	.72	30	8	68
July	72.8	53.5	19.3	63.2	+ 3.2	81.7	45.2	38.8	...	...	64.9	61.9	60.5	1.70	— .92	.37	17	12	74
August	74.6	50.4	24.2	62.5	+ 3.2	87.8	41.6	34.0	...	...	64.5	62.6	61.1	.85	— 1.58	.41	31	9	72
September	63.8	46.5	17.3	55.1	— 0.1	82.3	29.5	24.6	1	6	56.7	56.8	57.3	2.50	+ .56	.69	29	17	75
October	56.7	37.4	19.3	47.0	— 0.7	64.6	26.4	17.2	7	23	45.4	48.9	50.1	2.70	— .08	1.22	1	12	91
November	53.2	40.7	12.5	47.0	+ 4.7	63.0	25.1	18.0	3	15	46.4	46.4	47.5	1.21	— .88	.29	3	12	88
December	39.8	28.8	11.0	34.3	— 2.8	54.6	6.4	— 6.7	17	27	34.0	39.6	41.8	2.33	+ .23	.54	28	18	94
The Year	57.5	40.0	17.5	48.7	+ 1.2	87.8	6.4	— 6.7	78	170	49.0	49.3	49.5	22.27	— 3.01	1.22	167		81

NOTES TO ABOVE TABLE.

Height above Mean Sea Level, 56 feet.

The highest reading of the barometer during the year was 30.773, on January 26.

The lowest reading of the barometer during the year was 28.362, on December 29.

The highest temperature of the soil at a depth of 1 foot was 64.6, and at a depth of 2 feet 62.1.

The lowest temperature of the soil at a depth of 1 foot was 35.8 and at a depth of 2 feet 38.0.

— INDEX. —

	PAGE
Age Mortality	7
Birth and Birth Rates	5—6
Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts	44
Canal Boats	26
Cancer	14
Comparative Table	18
Council, The	3
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, The	26
Deaths and Death Rates	6—7
Deaths in Public Institutions	7
Derbyshire Portion	28
„ „ Tables	45—47
Diarrhœa	14
Diphtheria	13
Disinfection	12
District, The—Its Constitution, Population, etc.	3—4
Elementary Schools	27
Enteric Fever	13
Infant Mortality	7
Influenza	14
Inquests	7
Isolation Hospital	18—23
Measles	13
Meteorological Observations	48—52
Notification of Infectious Diseases	10—12
Notts. Portion	4
Phthisis, etc., Mortality	14—18
Puerperal Fever	13
Rainfall	48
Scarlet Fever	12
Seasonal Mortality	6
Sewerage	25—26
Tables—General	33—44
Uncertified Deaths	8
Water Supply	24
Whooping Cough	13
Zymotic Sickness	9—12
Zymotic Mortality	9

